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Victorian Entomologist

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News Bulletin of
The Entomological Society of Victoria inc.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA (Inc)
MEMBERSHIP

Any person with an interest in entomology shall be eligible for Ordinary membership. Members of the Society include professional, amateur and student entomologists, all of whom receive the Society's News Bulletin, the Victorian Entomologist.

OBJECTIVES

The aims of the Society are:

(a) to stimulate the scientific study and discussion of all aspects of entomology,
(b) to gather, disseminate and record knowledge of all identifiable Australian insect species,
(c) to compile a comprehensive list of all Victorian insect species,
(d) to bring together in a congenial but scientific atmosphere all persons interested in entomology.

MEETINGS

The Society's meetings are held at Clunies Ross House, National Science Centre, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville, Victoria, at 8 p.m. on the third Friday of even months, with the possible exception of the December meeting which may be held earlier. Lectures by guest speakers or members are a feature of many meetings at which there is ample opportunity for informal discussion between members with similar interests. Forums are also conducted by members on their own particular interest so that others may participate in discussions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Ordinary Member	$20.00
Country Member	$16.00 (Over 100 km from GPO Melbourne)
Student Member	$12.00
Associate Member	$ 5.00 (No News Bulletin)

No additional fee is payable for overseas posting by surface mail of the news bulletin. Associate Members, resident at the same address as, and being immediate relatives of an ordinary Member, do not automatically receive the Society's publications but in all other respects rank as ordinary Members.

Cover Illustration by Jenny Browning, 1992
Ogyris sp (♀) from Lake Douglas, near Kalgoorlie, WA

MINUTES OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 19 JUNE 1992

The President, R. Field, opened the meeting at 8.08pm.

Present: J. Burns, P. Carwardine, K. Clark, D. Crosby, D. Dobrosak, K. & J. Dunn, L. Dunn, I. Endersby, R. Field, A. & E. Farnworth, E. Grey, D. & J. Holmes, M. & B. Hunting, M. Malipatil, T. Morton, T. New, D. & N. Stewart, R. Vagi, B. Vardy, J. Wainer, K. Walker

Apologies: P. Kelly.

Minutes: Minutes of the 1991 Annual General Meeting (*Vic. Ent.* 21: 97-99) were received. (New/Crosby). Carried.

Treasurer's Report: D. Crosby commented on the financial statement for the year ending 31 December 1991 and proposed the following motion:

"Moved by the Hon. Treasurer that the statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31 December 1991 together with the statement of assets at 31 December 1991 as tabled and circulated to all members be received and adopted."
Crosby/Endersby. Carried.

The following current account was also tabled.

General Account	$2383.25
Le Souef Award Account	$2132.73
Junior Encouragement Fund	$470.58

Membership:	
Country	69 (Unpaid 13)
Metro	45 (Unpaid 12)
Student	5 (Unpaid 1)
Life	2
Joint	5 (Unpaid 1)
Total	126

Subscribers	12
1992 Subscriptions Unpaid	27
Resignations	5

Subcommittee Reports: The following reports were presented:

T. New -	Conservation Report
D. Crosby -	Entrees Report
R. Field-	Le Souef Report

Editor's Report: Mali reported on problems with the publisher not having the correct colour hard cover material in stock. Instead of introducing a third colour to the New Bulletin, it was decided to retain the soft cover for

the remainder of this volume. Mali thanked those who had helped and contributed to the News Bulletin throughout the year.

He also noted that no articles were in hand for the following issue.

Before vacating the chair, the retiring President thanked the Society for its support during his term of office. He also thanked members of council for their efforts and in particular thanked David Crosby and Ken Walker, who were retiring as Treasurer and Public Officer and Secretary respectively. He then declared all positions vacant and invited David Crosby to conduct elections for the incoming officials and council.

The following were elected unopposed:

President:	R. Field
Vice-Presidents:	P. Carwardine
	B. Vardy
Secretary:	Not filled.
Treasurer:	I. Endersby
Public Officer:	I. Endersby
Editors:	M. Malipatil & K. Dunn
Excursion Sec.:	P. Carwardine
Council Members:	M. Hunting (Immediate Past President)

Expressions of interest were called for representation on subcommittees. Names of members who expressed interest were referred to the following council meeting.

As the position of Secretary was not filled, Ken Walker agreed to continue, in an acting role, until the situation was resolved.

David Crosby then invited R. Field to give his presidential address on "Biology and taxonomy of *Ogyris idmo* complex in Western Australia." Ross presented an excellent travel log of his trip to Western Australia in search of *O. idmo*. He presented photographic evidence of much of the work which clearly described the biology of the butterfly. After many questions and comments a vote of thanks was given by D. Crosby.

Correspondence: Detailed and received (New/Crosby).

Excursions: Peter Carwardine further discussed the sites and tariffs for weekend excursions to the Grampians and Licola.

General Business: 1. Nominations:

J. O'Dea, ACT.: Country Membership
Nominated by: K. Walker
Seconded by: D. Crosby

Election will be held over until the following general meeting.

2. The President informed the society of the death of Len Couchman. Len had recently received an Australia's Day honour.

Exhibits: To complement the Presidential address, K. Dunn exhibited a draw of *Ogyris* species.

The President thanked members for their attendance. The meeting closed at 10-03pm.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING 17 JULY 1992

The President, R. Field, opened the meeting at 8.01pm.

Present: P. Carwardine, K. Dunn, I. Endersby, R. Field, M. Hunting, K. Walker. Visitor: D. Dobrosak.

Apologies: M. Malipatil

Minutes: Minutes of the May Council Meeting (*Vic. Ent.* 22(3): 58-59) were accepted. (Hunting/Dunn).

Correspondence: Detailed and received. (Hunting/Dunn)

Treasurer's Report: Financial Statement as of 17 July 1992 was received from Ian Endersby as follows:

General Account	$2488.25
Le Souef Award Account	$2132.73
Junior Encouragement Fund	$470.58

Membership:	
Country	68
Metro	45
Student	5
Life	2
Joint	6
Total	126

Subscribers	12
Unpaid 1992 subs	19
Resignation	1

Ian discussed the overdue payment problem and it was resolved to send a final issue, with a reminder, to the 19 members noted above. Ian informed council, that in future, all financial statements would be rounded to the nearest dollar.

To facilitate the change of Treasurer, Ian moved the following motion:
"Resolved - That the Body Corporate bank and open an account or accounts with STATE BANK OF VICTORIA, and that the President or Secretary or Treasurer alone whose names and specimen signatures are recorded on the reverse of this

authority are authorized to sign cheques, bills of exchange, orders, receipts, instructions and any other documents or instruments whatsoever relating to:-
(a) the conduct of any account and any transaction in connection therewith.
(b) the withdrawal or payment of moneys standing to the credit of any account or in respect to any overdraft account which may be opened with the Bank and on which all of the authorized persons have been empowered to operate.
(c) any dealings with any securities or safe deposit lodgement which may be lodged with the Bank in the name of the Body Corporate." (Endersby/Hunting). Carried.

Report accepted Carwardine/Kelly.

Editor's Report: Kelvyn Dunn requested and received permission to obtain stationary for the mailing of the *Vic. Ent.* and to replace the address labels used from Burnley stores. Quotes had been obtained. Sufficient articles were in hand for the next issue but this left nothing in reserve.

Excursions: Peter Carwardine reported on Licola accommodation rates ($3) and requirements (own linen or sleeping bag). Gas hot water and cooking is available. Possible date of February 6th or 13th 1993 were suggested. Cost at the Grampians for a caravan is around $25 per night. Peter will discuss these matter at the next general meeting.

General Business: (1). The President discussed the vacancies on council and the possibilities of secondment of members. The following motion was proposed:

"That Tim New and Danny Dohrosak be seconded to attend council meeting when possible." Dunn/Carwardine. Carried.

(2). Appointment of Subcommittees. The following motions were proposed and all carried.
"The ENTREC subcommittee consist of the President, M. Hunting (Temporary Convenor), D. Crosby and K. Dunn." Endersby/Carwardine.
"The Conservation subcommittee consist of President (Temporary Convenor), T. New, D. Crosby and D. Dohrosak." Carwardine/Endersby.
"The Zoo LeSouef Memorial subcommittee consist of the President (Temporary Convenor), Secretary and Immediate Past President." Dunn/Endersby.
"Resolved that the subcommittee to return to the following council meeting with the name of the Convenor, terms of reference and operating procedure of that subcommittee." Endersby/Carwardine.

(3). A nomination for Honorary Life Membership was received and council resolved to "Approve the Nomination of David Crosby for Honorary Life Membership and it be put to the vote

at the next General meeting." Dunn/Carwardine. Carried.

(4). Junior Encouragement Award. After the President summarised the situation to date it was decided that Ian Enderby would contact the Science Teachers Association and discuss the possibility of the Society offering a Junior Encouragement Award at the Science Talent Quest for entomological entries.

(5). Proposed Program.

August-	Peter Cole, Parasitoids of Noctuid Moths
October-	Alan Yen, Conservation Statement
December-	Members night
February-	Mt. Piper Report
April -	Ian Endersby

(6). The President informed the council he would write to David Crosby, Peter Kelly, Tim New and Ian Faithfull to thank them for their contribution to the Society over the years they served on council.

(7). A request from Rhonda Butcher and Alan Yen to reproduce the ENTRECS 1986 distribution map for butterflies in Victoria in their report to the ANPWS on the "Conservation of Non-Marine Invertebrates" was approved.

The meeting closed at 9.30pm.

NOTES ON THE BUTTERFLY FAUNA OF THE SNOWY RIVER NATIONAL PARK AND NEARBY AREAS

D.F. Crosby
74 Gipps Street, East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Introduction

The following records and notes have been compiled after a visit in February 1991 to the area of East Gippsland north of Orbost, to the NSW border (see following map). The principal reason for this visit was to prepare a preliminary list of butterflies found in the Snowy River National Park for the Department of Conservation and Environment. Whilst in the area, I investigated other potential butterfly sites, such as Bonang, Bendoc, Mt Delegate, the Deddick River Valley and Mt Seldom Seen.

MOUNT DELEGATE

This is a prominent hill situated about 5 km NNE of Bendoc. It reaches 1308m and has a good access road to the summit. The species noted on 17-18 February 1991 were:

1. At base of hill (approx. 900m):

Anisynta dominula drachmophora. Males common flying over grass, in cleared areas, particularly before noon.
Heteronympha merope merope. Both sexes common in forest areas.
H. penelope penelope. Males common.

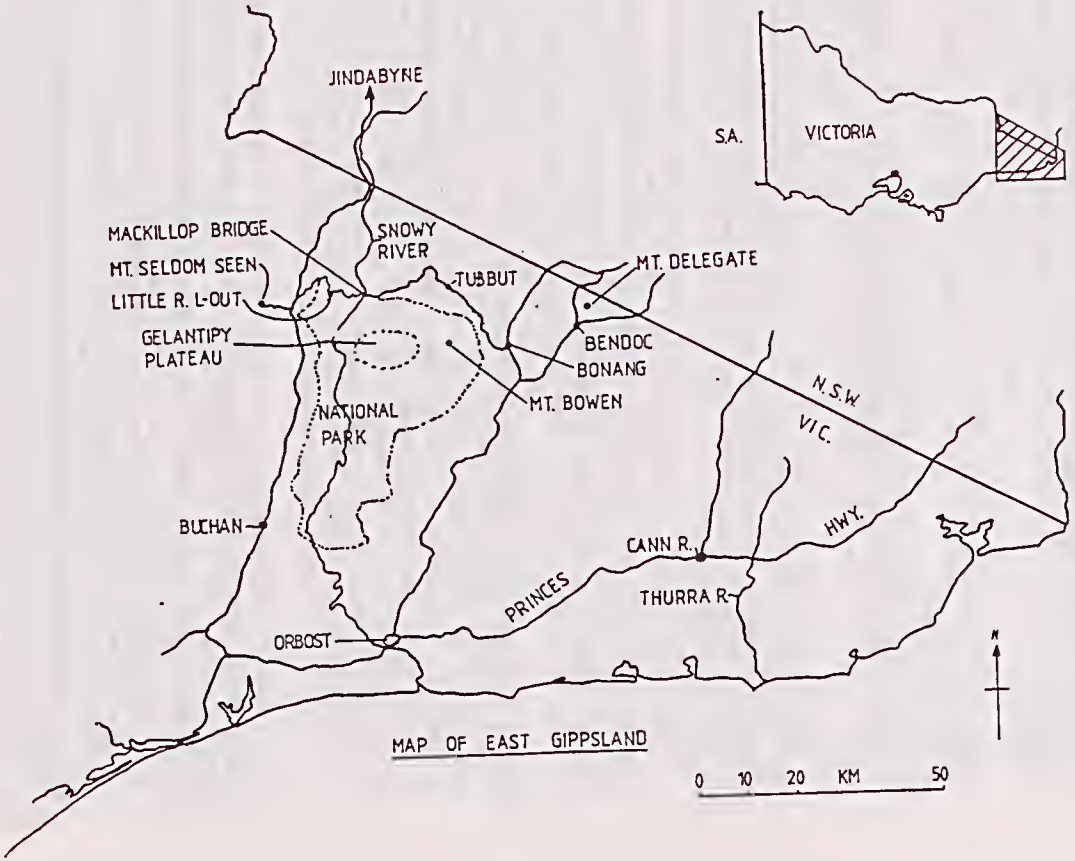
2. At or close to summit:

Signeta flammeata. Both sexes in grass under trees.
Vanessa kershawi. Several seen.
Heteronympha penelope penelope. Several, both sexes.
H. solandri solandri. One male only.
Oreixenica lathoniella herceus. Two males.

MARRIOTT CREEK

This is about 1 km W of Bonang at an altitude of about 700m and has developed into an extensive swamp composed principally of *Carex apressa*. The following species were noted on 18 February 1991:

Oreisplanus munionga munionga. Three males feeding at flowers.
Dispar compacta. Both sexes.
Geitoneura klugii klugii. Several.
Heteronympha cordace cordace. Many males some rather worn and a smaller number of perfect females.
Oreixenica kershawi kershawi. Both sexes common and in good condition.


JINDABYNE
S.A.
VICTORIA
MACKILLOP BRIDGE
MT. SELDOM SEEN
LITTLE R. L-OUT
SNOWY RIVER
TUBBUT
MT. DELEGATE
GELANTIPY PLATEAU
BENDOC
BONANG
MT. BOWEN
NATIONAL PARK
N.S.W.
VIC.
BUCHAN
CANN R.
HWY.
PRINCES
THURRA R.
ORBOST
N
MAP OF EAST GIPPSLAND
0 10 20 KM 50

SNOWY RIVER NATIONAL PARK

1. On 18 February 1991 the eastern side of the park was investigated by travelling up Warbisco Track to Bowen Track and to Mt Bowen and return. The track starts in dry forest and ascends steeply for 2 km from the park entry and then flattens out in moister forest. It then rises again, sometimes very steeply, passing into moister, denser sub-alpine woodland with small clearings. At 3 km snow gums appear and there are sheltered grassy patches. The top is reached after 1.3 km, with denser tree cover and Bowen Track branches off. The species noted were:

Dispar comacta. Recorded along the Warbisco Track about 0.8 km below Bowen Track.
Delias harpalyce. Noted at the upper end of Warbisco Track flying around clumps of mistletoe on eucalypts.
Pieris rapae rapae. Noted near the start of Warbisco track and near its upper end.
Geitoneura klugii klugii. Probably common throughout the Park in warm grassy areas under trees. Recorded in several places along the upper end of Warbisco Track and along Bowen Track.
H. paradelpha paradelpha. A single late female was taken near Warbisco Track about 0.8 km below Bowen Track. At about 1200m this was at a higher altitude than usual for this species.
H. penelope penelope. Recorded mainly in grassy areas, upper Warbisco Track.
H. solandri solandri. Recorded along Warbisco Track from about 0.8 km below Bowen Track and along Bowen Track.
Oreixenica lathoniella herceus. Found in the same locations as the preceding species.
O. correae. Only recorded near Warbisco track 0.8 km below Bowen Track.
Tisiphone obeona albifascia. Recorded along Warbisco track from about 750m to 1200m. No plants of its foodplant, a species of *Gahnia*, were seen in the area.
Vanessa kershawi. A common species throughout the Park.
Candalides hyacinthinus hyacinthinus. Found on Warbisco Track from about 750m to 1200m.

2. On 19 February 1992 I explored south along the Deddick Trail, which commences from near the Mackillop Bridge. The trail climbs through fairly dry open rainshadow forest of white box and cypress pine for about 9 km. At an altitude of around 1000m wet forest is encountered at the edge of the Gelantipy Plateau, the flora of which was impressive, with stands of large mountain ash and alpine ash. Shortly after reaching the plateau, a very rough track branches off to the Musk Creek helipad, which was inspected. I did not go further south than the plateau due to the condition of the track but I believe there would be some very interesting areas to explore. The track is dangerous and requires extreme care even in a 4W drive vehicle. The species noted were:

Signeta flammeata. Both sexes recorded on the Deddick Trail about 8 km south of entry.
Geitoneura acantha ocrea. Several good females taken at the same place as the previous species.
Heteronympha merope merope. Seen in a number of places but commoner in the damp forest areas.
H. penelope penelope. As for the previous species. Several seen at the Musk Creek helipad.
H. solandri solandri. As for the previous species. Also seen at the helipad.
Oreixenica kershawi kershawi. As for the previous species.
Jalmenus evagoras evagoras. A small colony with larvae, pupae and adults in the Musk Creek helipad.

3. On 20 February 1991 I visited the Little River Lookout which is at the north west corner of the park on a spectacular gorge. Near the car park and along the upper part of the track to the lookout, I recorded the following species:

Anisynta monticolae. Several males in good condition flying at the edge of cleared areas and for a short distance along the main road, settling on flowering composites.
Geitoneura klugii klugii. Common.
Heteronympha penelope penelope. Males common.
Zizina labradus labradus. Several seen.

TUBBUT

At a protected bend in the Deddick River, about 9 km east of Tubbut at an altitude of around 700m, below a warm rock face, I took a single male of *A. monticolae* on 19 February 1991.

MOUNT SELDOM SEEN

This mountain is situated about 9 km east of the junction of the Buchan-Jindabyne road and the Deddick River road. It is in moist sub-alpine forest and reaches 1230m. A fair road goes to the summit where there is a fire lookout. The best collecting spot was just below the summit in a sheltered site with sunlit grassy clearings under trees. Other specimens were taken in heath beside the road. The species recorded on 20 February 1991 were:

Geitoneura klugii klugii. Both sexes common.
Heteronympha merope merope. Few females.
H. penelope penelope. Several males flying in open areas, with others at various clearings on the road up.
H. solandri solandri. One male, one female, both worn; no others seen.
Oreixenica lathoniella herceus. Very common, mainly males, in open areas and in grassy spots under trees.
O. correae. Both sexes common in grassy areas under trees.
O. kershawi kershawi. As for preceding species.
Zizina labradus labradus. Several specimens beside the road.

Comments

This field work produced the following Victorian range extensions:

Anisynta dominula drachmophora
This species has been recorded in several places on the Divide, including Mt Hotham, Mt Buffalo, and further south, on the Snowy Range north of Licola at Shaws Creek and Tamboritha Saddle. Most of these records are at altitudes exceeding 1400 m. the occurrence at Mt Delegate is thus interesting in its lower altitude at 900m and in extending the recorded range by about 140 km to the east.

Anisynta monticolae
In Victoria this species has a wider distribution than *A. dominula*, being found as far west as the Grampians. However, in the east the distribution is similar, but often at a lower altitude. Dunn (pers. com.) confirms taking the species at Mt Seldom Seen, and thus the colony near Tubbut extends the range by about 40 km to the east, with an intermediate colony at Little River Lookout.

Heteronympha penelope penelope
Dunn and Aston (1986) considered specimens from south of Gelantipy, Little River Falls and Ingebyra (NSW) are probably intermediate between typical New South Wales specimens and typical Victorian specimens. My series of 15 males and 3 females from Mt Delegate and a pair from Mt Seldom Seen have the larger size and darker markings of *H. p. penelope* but only five of the males have the dark bar between the light brown spot at the outer half of the cell and the spot on the inner margin of the forewing. This character was used by Waterhouse (1937) to separate central Victorian specimens as subspecies *sterope*. However, Dunn & Dunn (1991) have sunk *sterope* due to the presence of a cline and my specimens appear to confirm this.

Heteronympha solandri solandri
Dunn and Aston (1986) have recorded this species from Mt Seldom Seen, so the specimens from near Mt Bowen extend the range a little further (about 40km) to the east.

Heteronympha cordace cordace
The record from Marriott Creek is interesting as there are few records of this species in East Gippsland. The specimens taken near Bonang appear to be close to those taken nearer Melbourne. The only other existing colony that I know of in East Gippsland is on the Thurra River about 10 km east of Cann River, and the specimens from here are particularly dark on the upperside. The latter colony appears to be restricted and may be threatened.

Oreixenica correae
This small mountain satyrine is common on many of the mountains in eastern Victoria. It is usually at an altitude of about 1300m, with a distribution similar to *A. donlinula*. The occurrence near Mt Bowen thus extends its recorded range by about 110 km to the east. The colony at Mt Seldom Seen links this extension.

The other interesting feature of the colony in the Snowy River National Park is the size of the specimens and their markings. A series composed of 3 males and 10 females displays mean forewing lengths of males 17.5 mm, females 17.25 mm compared with examples from Storm Creek, Tamboritha and Mt Donna Buang at males 19.5 mm and females 19.7 mm. The reduction in size of the females is pronounced. Similar reductions have been noted in examples from Mt Baw Baw, but these are generally associated with darker markings. Upperside markings in both sexes of the Snowy River specimens show greater expanse of the lighter orange areas than specimens from the other sites, including Mt Seldom Seen. These differences may have been produced by unusual environmental factors and further field work is desirable to check this.

Acknowledgments
I wish to thank W.N.B. Quick for providing details of wing sizes of specimens of *Oreixenica correae* in his collection and for general advice and K. L. Dunn for information and comments.

References
Dunn, K.L. & Aston, C.E. 1986. Some Notes on Butterflies from South-eastern Australia. *Victorian Naturalist* **104**(4): 119-121.

Dunn, K.L. & Dunn, L.E. 1991. *Review of Australian Butterflies: distribution, life history and taxonomy.* Part 4 (Nymphalidae), pp 539-540. Privately published by the authors, Melbourne.

Waterhouse, G.A. 1937. On the identity of the butterfly known in Australia as *Heteronympha philerope* Boisd., 1832. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* **62**(5-6): 253-258.

LATE DRY SEASON BUTTERFLIES ON CAPE YORK PENINSULA

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James Cook University, Townsville, Qld 4811 and
PO Box 1-65, Townsville, Qld 4811

Although the butterfly fauna of Cape York Peninsula is reasonably well known, limited collecting has been undertaken in the late dry season period. The wet season of 1991 in northern Queensland was brief with little rain after March. By October conditions were particularly dry. The following account presents the results of a rapid survey of butterfly fauna at three rainforest locations during the period 4 November 1991 to 14 November 1991. The main concentration was at Lockerhie, the rainforests closest to the tip of the peninsula, and at Iron Range which is the best collected rainforest. A brief visit to the Heathlands rainforest and a single day at Thursday Island provided additional records for comparison.

Conditions for collecting and observing butterflies were good with little cloud cover and limited wind effects. However the entire peninsula was extremely dry and a very large proportion of it was burnt. Even rainforests at Mt Tozer (Iron Range) had been burnt with a very hot fire (in late October), causing severe damage including the destruction of thousands of ant-plants. A total of three and a half days were spent at Lockerbie and a further two and a half days at Iron Range. Two separate half days were spent at Heathlands and a single day at Thursday Island. More time was devoted to Lockerbie because this is less well known compared with Iron Range. We anticipated it would be more time consuming to locate butterflies in the absence of good local knowledge. One of us (SJ) had already spent a brief period at Lockerbie and this was helpful for orientation, but generally we spent most of the time in rainforests along tracks or adjacent to them. In the case of Iron Range we both have extensive experience there and this certainly assisted in the location and checking for particular species. Most of the observations were in the Phillip and Lamond Hill area, and near Gordon's Creek. This area is not yet a National Park but is likely to become part of the Iron Range National Park eventually. At Heathlands all the time was spent near the Y-junction while at Thursday Island collecting was on Green Hill. A couple of additional species are noted from other locations for interest (Bamaga and Archer River).

Our intention with this survey was simply to develop an appreciation of what rainforest species were evident at this time of year and the focus was on adults. In the list which follows species are given with the particular location collected or observed. No species is included unless positively identified which in almost every case meant collecting. Exceptions included only obvious species such as *Troides priamus* and *Papilio ulysses*. In the table IR means Iron Range, HL means Heathlands, CY means Lockerhie, TI stands for Thursday Island and O signifies any other location. Species names in **bold** type face were only recorded at a single location, (L) indicates larvae only. Species nomenclature follows Dunn & Dunn (1991).

Table 1. Butterflies from Cape York Peninsula

SPECIES	IR	IIL	CY	TI	O
HESPERIIDAE					
Allora doleschallii			*		
Allora major	*				
Badamia exclamationis	*	*	*	*	
Netrocoryne repanda	*				
Tagiades japetus	*	*	*		
Rachelia extrusa	*				
Toxidia inornata	*				
Hesperilla ornata	*(L)				
Notocrypta waigensis			*		
Ocybadistes flavovittatus		*	*	*	
Ocybadistes walkeri	*		*		
Ocybadistes ardea	*		*		
Suniana sunias	*	*	*		
Telicota colon			*		
Telicota augias			*		
Telicota ohara		*	*		
Cephrenes trichopepla					*
Cephrenes augiades					*
Sabera caesina	*	*	*		
Sabera dobboe	*				
Pelopidas lyelli			*		
PAPILIONIDAE					
Graphium sarpedon	*	*	*		
Graphium macfarlanei		*	*		
Graphium agamemnon	*		*		
Graphium aristeus	*		*		
Papilio aegeus	*		*	*	
Papilio ulysses	*		*		
Atrophaneura polydorus		*	*	*	
Troides priamus	*				
PIERIDAE					
Catopsilia pomona	*			*	
Eurema candida	*	*	*		
Eurema hecabe				*	
Eurema laeta	*		*		
Elodina angulipennis	*		*	*	
Delias mysis	*	*	*		
Delias ennia	*				
Delias aruna	*				
Cepora perimale	*		*	*	
Appias ada	*		*		

SPECIES	IR	HL	CY	TI	O
NYMPHALIDAE					
Danaus affinis		*	*		
Tirumala hamata	*				
Euploea alcathoe	*				
Euploea core	*		*	*	
Euploea darchia	*				
Tellervo zoilus	*	*	*		
Melanitis leda	*	*	*		
Elymnias agondas	*		*		
Mycalesis terminus	*	*	*	*	
Mycalesis perseus			*		
Hypocysta irius	*	*	*		
Hypocysta adiante	*				
Hypocysta angustata	*				
Yphtima arctous	*		*		
Polyura sempronius	*				
Charaxes latona	*				
Phaedyma shepherdi	*		*	*	
Neptis praslini			*		
Pantoporia venilia	*	*	*		
Pantoporia consimilis	*		*		
Mynes geoffroyi	*				
Doleschallia bisaltide	*	*	*	*	
Hypolimnas bolina	*	*	*	*	
Hypolimnas alimena	*	*	*	*	
Yoma sabina	*	*	*	*	
Junonia hedonia	*		*		
Junonia orithya	*		*		
Cethosia cydippe	*		*		
Vindula arsinoe			*		
Cupha prosope	*	*	*		
LYCAENIDAE					
Pseudodipsas eone	*	*	*		
Hypochrysops theon	* (L)				
Hypochrysops hippuris	*				
Hypochrysops ignitus					
Hypochrysops apelles			*		
Hypochrysops apollo	*				
Hypochrysops narcissus			*		
Philiris nitens	*				
Philiris innotata			*		
Arhopala wildei	*		*		
Arhopala centaurus	*				
Arhopala micale			*		
Jalmenus eichhorni			*		
Hypolycaena phorbas	*		*		
Deudorix epirus	*				
Rapala varuna	*		*		

SPECIES	IR	IIL	CY	TI	O
LYCAENIDAE CONT.					
Anthene lycaenoides					
Anthene seltuttus	*			*	
Candalides margarita	*		*		
Candalides helenita	*	*	*		
Candalides absimilis	*				
Candalides geminus	*	*			
Petrelaea dana			*		
Nacaduba berenice			*		
Nacaduba kurava	*				
Prosotas dubiosa			*		
Ionolyce helicon			*		
Erysichton lineata			*		
Erysichton palmyra			*		
Danis danis			*		
Danis hymetus			*		
Jamides cytus	*				
Catochrysops panomnus	*		*		
Megisba strongyle			*		
Praetaxila segecia		*			
	71	26	69	16	4

Discussion

There are a number of interesting results from this rapid survey. Generally rainforest butterfly species richness is high with most of the expected species recorded. Some of the missing elements may have been located with additional time. However the number of individuals for most species was quite low, a few being recorded on the basis of one or two specimens. The papilionids and nymphalids were well represented as were pierids, but hesperiids and lycaenids were less so. Despite this a number of less commonly seen species were present including both *Allora* species, *Rachelia extrusa* and *Toxidia inornata* amongst the hesperiids, with *Hypochrysops hippuris, Deudorix epirus, Petrelaea dana* and *Ionolyce helicon* being numerous and fresh lycaenids.

Of the 105 species recorded 56 were noted from only one location suggesting considerable heterogeneity in these three main sites. Both Iron Range and Lockerbie had similar numbers of lycaenidae species (18 vs 21) but very few of these were shared (only 6 species). Similarly the hesperiidae from Iron Range and Lockerbie (12 vs 13) had only 6 species in common. On the other hand the nymphalidae were well represented at both Iron Range and Lockerbie (26 vs 21 species) of which a total of 18 species were shared at both locations.

Another aspect of interest is the comparison between species richness at this time of year and that recorded on previous visits at other times. Although collecting techniques may not he comparable in all instances, and certainly the brevity of our visit will have not allowed a full species richness list to be produced, some hroad comparisons may be of interest. In our own experiences July is a very good month for butterflies in terms of both high species richness and abundance. For example, a 10 day visit to western Iron Range in July 1976 produced 78 species; a similar length visit in 1983 produced 92 species. Mr & Mrs J.C. LeSouef, who visited Iron Range in July 1968, recorded 61 species (Monteith 1972). Visits in April may produce high species diversity (e.g. two weeks in 1969 produced 83 species for J. & A. d'Apice; Jack Macqueen and John Kerr, the first of modern collectors to visit Iron Range (April 1961 and again in 1966) recorded a combined total of 102 species). The greatest number of species recorded at Iron Range during a single July visit was 120 species (in 1978, three people, 18 days). There are very few other records of species in the late dry season hut Daniels (1975) gives lists for September and October taken during a continuous visit to Iron Range in 1974. Respective records were 80 and 72. Unfortunately only two days were spent collecting in November (37 species) so the comparison suffers for this month. Similarly Kelvyn Dunn (pers. comm.) sampled during a continuous visit to Iron Range just prior to our visit in 1991 reporting 64 species in October (5 days) and 45 species in November (3 days) with a combined total of 75 (8 days).

Conclusion

The records given above indicate that despite very dry conditions in 1991, hutterfly richness in rainforest environments of Cape York Peninsula was high even in Novemher. It is also apparent that at this time of the year there are differences between the fauna at Lockerhie and that at Iron Range. Away from the rainforest areas species richness is very low at this time of year.

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TAXONOMIC CHANGES TO PLANTS RECORDED AS LARVAL HOSTS FOR AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLIES

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Dunn & Dunn (1991, pp.632-656) compiled a list of the known host plants for Australian butterflies, serving to update the earlier lists by Common & Waterhouse (1972, 1981).

I have since had the opportunity to examine the recently released ABRS series: '*Census of Australian Vascular Plants*' and '*Australian Plant Name Index*' by Hnatiuk (1990) and Chapman (1991) respectively. These lists together enable the recent taxonomic changes and species status of recorded host plants to be recognised. Several taxonomic changes are applicable to a few host species. I have listed below the name of each plant as per Dunn & Dunn (1991) followed by the currently accepted name for each host species where revision has occurred. Chapman (1991) did not attempt to document all current synonyms, so synonymy is based on Hnatiuk (1990) except where information given by Chapman suggests that Hnatiuk is incorrect. It is hoped that those interested in larval hosts can familiarise themselves with these changes to avoid future duplication of information in the literature as has recently occurred (see notes under species).

Plants are listed under families and in sequence with '*Review of Australian Butterflies*'. For the butterflies associated with each host refer to the larval host list in Dunn & Dunn (1991).

AGAVACEAE

Cordyline terminalis (L.) Kunth - now under *C. fruticosa* (L.) A.Chev.

POACEAE

Brachiaria decumbens Stapf - recombined as *Urochloa decumbens* (Stapf) R.Webster.

Triodia hostilis Domin - now under *T. mitchellii* Benth. *fide* Hnatiuk (1990).

Gahnia psittacorum f. *psittacorum* Labill. Still retained as a authentic species but other named forms are synonyms of *G. grandis* (Labill.) S.T.Blake as inferred by Common & Waterhouse (1981). *G. psittacorum* is restricted to Tasmania (Hnatiuk 1990) and could be applicable for *Hesperilla donnysa* and *H. idothea* (Hesperiidae) in that state. It is unlikely that the hosts recorded earlier as this species (see Couchman & Couchman 1977) were anything but *G. grandis*, as inferred by Common & Waterhouse (1981) and accepted by Dunn & Dunn (1991), but this may need confirmation.

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina luehmannii R.Baker - now recombined as *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (R.Baker) L.Johnson. The basionym is still used in Queensland (Hnatiuk 1990 p.xi).

ULMACEAE

Trema cannabina Lour and *T. aspera* (Brongn.) Blume are both synonyms and are now under *T. tomentosa* var. *viridis* (Planchon) Hewson according to Chapman (1991). Hnatiuk (1990), however, indicated synonymy with *T. tomentosa* ssp. *aspera* and did not list *viridis*.

MORACEAE

Malaisia scandens (Lour) Plancon and *M. tortuosa* Blancho presumed to be synonymous (see Dunn & Dunn 1991) are separate valid taxa. Whether both are genuine hosts for the two *Euploea* ssp. (see Dunn & Dunn 1991) needs to be confirmed.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum prostratum R.Br. - now recombined as *Persicaria prostrata* (R.Br.) Soják.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Rhagodia hastata R.Br. - now recombined as *Einadia hastata* (R.Br.) A.J.Scott.

Rhagodia nutans R.Br. - now recombined as *Einadia nutans* (R.Br.) A.J.Scott.

ANNONACEAE

Mitrephora froggattii F.Muell. - now recombined as *Pseuduvaria froggattii* (F.Muell.) Jessup. The basionym was listed as a foodplant of *Graphium agamemnon* (Papilionidae) by Common & Waterhouse (1972, 1981) [derived from Manski (1960)] and was re-recorded by Sankowsky (1991) under the recombined name.

Saccopetalum bidwillii Benth. - now under *Fitzalania heteropetala* (F.Muell.) F.Muell.

Uvaria goezeana F.Muell. - now recombined as *Desmos goezeanus* (F.Muell.) Jessup. Both the basionym and recombined name were separately listed by Sankowsky (1991) [as hosts of *Graphium agamemnon*] and inadvertently incorporated by Dunn & Dunn (1991). Variation in spelling of the species epithet is apparent (Hnatiuk 1990 *cf.* Chapman 1991). Hnatiuk lists *Desmos goezeanus* twice, once as '*gozeana*' presumably in error.

LAURACEAE

Cassytha paniculata R.Br. - now under *C. pubescens* R.Br.

CAPPARACEAE

Capparis nobilis (Endl.) Benth. - now under *C. arborea* (F.Muell.) Maiden.

FABACEAE

Canavalia maritima Thouars. - now under *C. rosea* (Sw.) DC *fide* Hnatiuk (1990). Common & Waterhouse (1972, 1981) did not give authorities for host species so to avoid confusion it should be noted that the names *C. maritima* Thouars. and *C. maritimus* (Aublet) Heirn refer to the same taxon, the attribution of this epithet to Aublet is apparently in error (Hnatiuk 1990 *cf.* Chapman 1991).

Chamaecytisus proliferus (L.f.) Link now reverted to the basionym, *Cytisus proliferus* L.f. This apparent reversion derived from Hnatiuk (1990) was not mentioned by Chapman (1991). The correct gender ending is '*proliferus*' (as per Chapman 1991) rather than '*prolifer*' as seen in some earlier literature.

Hardenbergia retusa Benth. - now recombined as *Vandasina retusa* (Benth.) Rauschert.

Kunstleria blackii (F.Muell.) Polh. - now recombined as *Austrosteenisia blackii* (F.Muell.) Gees Recombination not clearly cross referenced by Chapman (1991); compare Hnatiuk (1990).

CAESALPINACEAE

Cassia planitiicola Domin - now recombined as *Senna planitiicola* (Domin) Randell.

Cassia tormentosa L.f. now recombined as *Senna multiglandulosa* (Jacq.) Irwin & Barneby.

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia cyanophylla Lindley is a synonym of *A. saligna* (Lahill.) H.L.Wendl. The latter name should be used (*cf.* Dunn & Dunn 1991 and Common & Waterhouse 1981).

Acacia sowdenii Maiden - now under *Acacia papyrocarpa* Benth.

Albizia lophantha (Willd.) Benth. - now recombined as *Paraserianthes lophantha* (Willd.) I.Nielsen
Arrangement cited by Hnatiuk (1990) but not indicated by Chapman (1991).

Leucaena glauca (Willd.) Benth. is a synonym of *L. leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Breynia stipitata Muell.Arg. - now under *B. cernua* (Poiret) Muell.Arg.

RUTACEAE

Eriostemon lanceolatus C.F.Gaertner - now under *E. australasius* Pers.

SAPINDACEAE

Dodonaea attenuata Cunn. - now under *D. viscosa* ssp. *angustissima* (DC) J.West.

Pomaderris apetala Labill. This name was cited by McCubbin (1971) but not listed by Dunn & Dunn (1991) based on the exclusion by Common & Waterhouse (1972, 1981) who possibly considered it unreliable. *P. apetala* is listed as a recognized taxon by both Hnatiuk (1990) and Chapman (1991). Chapman indicated that it is the basionym for *Pomatoderris apetala* (Labill.) Schultes, albeit this recombination is illegitimate (Chapman 1991). Thus the hasionym is the current name as used by Hnatiuk. Use of this plant by *Hypochrysops byzos hecalius* (Lycaenidae) needs confirmation. Available data suggests that the distributions of *P. apetala* (see Hnatiuk 1990) and *H. byzos* (see Dunn & Dunn 1991, fig. 269) do not overlap in Victoria where the host recorded by McCubbin (1971) was said to be utilized.

PASSIFLORACEAE

Passiflora alba Link & Otto - now under *P. subpeltata* Ortega.

MYRTACEAE

Tristania laurina (Smith) R.Br. - now recombined as *Tristaniopsis laurina* (Smith) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse.

Tristania suaveolens (Gaertner) Smith - now recombined as *Lophostemon suaveolens* (Gaertner) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias physocarpa (E.Meyer) Schlecht - now reverted to basionym *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E.Meyer.

Asclepias fruticosa L. - now recombined as *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (L.) Sprengel *fide* Chapman (1991). Hnatiuk (1990) listed this as a synonym of *G. physocarpus* E.Meyer.

Brachystelma glabriflorum (F.Muell.) Schltr. - now under *B. microstemma* Schltr.

Marsdenia australis (R.Br.) Druce - now under *Leichhardtia australis* R.Br. The generic spelling as '*Leichardtia*' used by Hnatiuk (1990) is an orthographic error (see Chapman 1991).

Pentatropis quinquepartita (F.Muell.) Benth. - now under *Rhyncharrhena linearis* (Decns.) K.L.Wilson *fide* Hnatiuk (1990).

ACANTHACEAE

Hygrophila salicifolia (Vahl) Nees - now under *H. angustifolia* R.Br. This arrangement is from Hnatiuk (1990). Chapman (1991) however appears to indicate that only *H. salicifolia* var. *angustifolia* is *H. angustifolia* (?).

MYOPORACEAE

Myoporum desertii Benth. - now recombined as *Eremophila deserti* (Benth.) Chinn. The variation in the ending of the specific epithet is as per Chapman (1991) and may be an orthographic or possibly a typographic error (?).

ASTERACEAE

Gnaphalium spicatum Lam. - now under *G. purpureum* L.

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NOTES ON *NICETERIA MACROCOSMA* (LOW.) (GEOMETRIDAE: ENNOMINAE)

Stephen Langley
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Over the past 30 years as an amateur entomologist, I have always found the most enthralling part of my hobby to be the discovery of the unexpected. My interest has never wained but grown stronger over the years. It is the adrenalin rush, that split second of anticipation as an old log is turned, a piece of bark removed or a sighting made of a butterfly settling in the distance, that has spurred me on. What would I find today? A rare beetle, an uncommon moth or a new species of butterfly?!

It was this euphoria that was rekindled on April 12th of this year as I relaxed in front of the television set at 7pm. A superb lemon coloured moth alighted on the window. It was a perfect male *Niceteria macrocosma*, 48mm. Thirteen days later, (25/4/92) around the same time, another was attracted to the same window. This time it was a female, 58mm. The light which had attracted these moths was not very bright - just a single incandescent bulb with shade perched above the T.V. The great thrill for me in this instance was that I had never encountered this species before.

This moth was once regarded as being very rare and only a few specimens had been taken. However, with the advent of the mercury vapour lamp it has now been taken at many points from the Atherton tableland in Queensland to Victoria and South Australia. The larva feed on *Eucalyptus* and *Angophora costata* (Myrtaceae) (Common 1990). The adults fly in the late summer and autumn in what appears to be both wet and dry Sclerophyll forest. Although I have not seen a copy, I believe quite a detailed account of the life cycle of this species was written in Noel McFarland's *Portraits of South Australian Geometrid Moths* published in 1988.

I have never owned a mercury vapour lamp; I don't know why. For some reason I had just never considered using one. Perhaps had I used this more 'professional' approach I might have encountered (along with many other species no doubt) this most handsome, brightly coloured geometrid moth.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank both Max Moulds, Department of Entomology, Australian Museum, Sydney and Ted Edwards, CSIRO Canberra for their help in accessing information on this species.

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OBITUARY

LEONARD EDGAR COUCHMAN 1901-1992

Len Couchman died peacefully at his home in Hobart on 17 June 1992. The Australian entomological community thus lost an eminent member and the leading expert on the Tasmanian butterfly fauna.

I met Len in Hobart in January 1946, at the age of 16, following an introduction by my mentor Ras Wilson of Melbourne. We corresponded from then until shortly before his death and he became a close friend. In the 1950's and 1960's I made frequent visits to Hobart and had the pleasure of lengthy personal entomological discussions with him and the occasional trip into the bush with him and his wife, Ruth.

Len was born at Whetstone, Middlesex, England, on 14 June 1901, and became interested in insects in 1916 through his teacher, W.H. Wickham. He published his first notes in the "*Entomologist*" in 1921, at around the same time as he commenced making his own collection and establishing contacts at the Natural History Museum in London. In 1925, as a qualified electrical engineer, he migrated to Sydney where he worked with various newspaper publishers. He soon contacted Dr. G.A. Waterhouse, the local authority on butterflies at the time, and maintained contact with Waterhouse until the latter's death in 1950.

From Sydney, Len collected widely northwards as far as Cairns, where he spent twelve months in 1932. He returned south to Newcastle and in 1942 married Ruth. Later that year the couple moved to Hobart where they both spent the rest of their lives. In Hobart Len contacted J.W. Evans, who was then the head of the Department of Agriculture, and set about a systematic study of the Tasmanian butterflies, aided by resident collectors Syd Angel and J.R. Cunningham. After some years involved with the workers Education Association he became a teacher of mathematics and biology in various Hobart High Schools. He continued this work until he retired in June 1966.

Whilst teaching, Len, accompanied by Ruth, went camping at weekends and school holidays to the remote corners of the island, obtaining a vast range of distributional and biological data together with many interesting specimens. His biggest thrill was to discover a new small satyrine species in the central mountain area, and follow out its distribution and life history. Len and Ruth made two extensive collecting tours on the mainland; in 1963, along the east coast as far north as Cairns, and in 1966, to the west through South Australia and the south west and up to the Kimberley region of north Western Australia. After his retirement the Couchmans were able to devote more time to butterflies, and field work continued well into Len's eighties. He was devastated by Ruth's sudden death at the age of 79 in June 1987.

His first Australian paper was published in 1946 in the *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* and was followed by others in same journal and in the *Records of the Queen Victorian Museum Launceston*, the *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, the *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society, London*, and finally in the *Tasmanian (Government) Year Book for* 1977. The latter was a comprehensive guide describing all the known Tasmanian butterflies and indicating the known distribution of each together with biological and conservation aspects. In 1956 he had published a catalogue of the Tasmanian

butterflies tracing the taxonomy of each. He published a total of 14 papers and was aided by a large circle of correspondents both in Australia and overseas. Len delighted in the research required for taxonomic work, and he performed this with great care, diligence and thoroughness. He described one new species and 20 subspecies (one jointly with Ruth), of which 14 are confined to Tasmania.

In all things Len was a perfectionist, and sometimes it was difficult for him to accept other entomologists who could not reach the ideals he set himself. However, once accepted one received a boundless supply of support and encouragement. I owe much of my interest in the intriguing study of taxonomy and the biology of our butterflies to Len's help. I know of many others who have received the same assistance and we are grateful for his guidance. His skills included the restoration of antique furniture and clocks, carpentry and cabinet work of the highest order, as exemplified in the three magnificent polished blackwood insect display cabinets he made.

Len had been a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London since 1945, an honorary life member of the British Entomological and Natural History Society, and was a member of the Lepidopterists' Society of U.S.A. Some years ago he bequeathed his collection to the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra. He was awarded membership of the Order of Australia in the 1992 New Year honours list for his work on Australian insects, a well-deserved recognition for a rather retiring but brilliant entomologist, who will be greatly missed by his friends and colleagues. His very valuable collection will serve as a permanent record of his endeavours.

David Crosby

RECENT ARTICLES OF INTEREST

Compiled by Ian Faithfull, 7/20 Adam Street, Burnley, Vic. 3121.

All contributions welcome.

MacKay, W.P., Majdi,S., Irving,J., Vinson, S.B., & Messer, C. 1992. **Attraction of ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) to electric fields.** *J.Kansas Entomological Society* 65:39-43. Ant species of three subfamilies tested with special equipment are strongly attracted to DC and AC electric fields. Invasion and destruction of electrical equipment may result.

Cole, B.J., 1991. **Short term activity cycles in ants: generation of periodicity by worker interaction.** *American Naturalist* 137:244. Activity in colonies monitored with a camera. Analysis shows that whole colonies of *Leptothorax allardycei* show periodic 26 minute rythmic changes in movement activity not evident with single workers or pairs of workers although one worker can stimulate another to become active ("excitable subunits").

Hawkeswood, T.J., 1991. **Observations on a *Diphucephala* species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) and its feeding relationship with the giant stinging tree, *Dendrocnide excelsa* (Wedd.) Chew (Utricaceae) in Queensland, Australia.** *The Entomologist* 110:170-7. *Diphucephala* sp.near *pygmaea* Waterhouse at Mt.Glorious, Qld. Stinging hairs proh.not effective against scarab beetles.

O'Neill, G., 1991. **Mating spiders create genetic tension in Canberra.** *The Age* 10 July, p.5. D.Rowell & A.Hancock at ANU have found that riverine woodlands in Canberra are being colonised by apparent hybrids between a local race of the huntsman spider *Delena cancerides* and a close Victorian relative which may have been carried up the Hume Highway since the mid 1920s. Colonies of up to 200 are found under the bark of dead trees and many of the hybrids are reproducing. The two races can be distinguished by their chromosomal arrangements.

Lost underground spiders come to light. *The Age* 6 August 1991, p.6. A colony of a trapdoor-like spider *Troglodiphra lowryi*, one of only 3 blind underground spiders known in the world and which was thought to be extinct has been rediscovered by M.Gray of the Aust.Museum in a cave under the Nullarbor Plain, S.Aust.

The Age 4 July 1991, p.10. Photograph of chinese women listening to tennis ball sized cages, captioned: "Applying the noise test. The sound of individual crickets packed in small baskets determines their value in a backstreet market of Shanghai, where they are regarded as good pets and are often used for fighting."

Borcham, G., 1992. **Super roach, pet that will not bug you.** *The Age* 7 Jan., p.3. Dr Harley Rose of Sydney University sold about 180 native cockroaches as pets for $65 per pair from the time he started collecting them in mid 1990 up until Jan.1992. "All they need is the occasional gum leaf or piece of fruit and they are quite happy ... They can cause a lot of discussion around the dinner table". 'An empty fish tank with a bit of foliage is their ideal abode, he says.'

Bock, A., 1991. **Man leaps 30 metres to escape from bees.** *The Age* 14 Aug., p.3. After disturbing an *Apis mellifera* hive a tree surgeon, secured by a life line which failed to work properly, fell and sustained severe injuries in attempting to escape. A chain saw embedded itself on the ground beside him. 200 bees were all over his body and ambulance officers removed barbs from his eyelids and forehead.

What a beard. *Weekly Times* 7 Nov.1990, p.5. Photo of apiarist J.Taylor with honeybees all over his smiling lower face.

(to be continued)

GRAPEVINE

Professor Roger Kitching formerly of New England University recently accepted the chair at Griffith University, Brisbane. He will be transferring Elsa Dexter with him to Queensland to complete her Masters project on endangered hutterflies. In June, Roger put in an appearance in Melbourne to see Tim New, Kelvyn Dunn and David Crosby. Whilst with Kelvyn at the Institute of Plant Sciences, he had a brief opportunity to peruse the VAIC and to catch up with both Mali Malipatil and Peter Williams.

Young Mark Schultz of Wantirna returned in July full of news from his first Queensland holiday. Venturing as far north as Fraser Island and Hervey Bay, Mark was enthused with his encounters with attractive winter butterflies as well as other large insects and some interesting orb-weaving spiders. Undoubtedly he will have his sights set on returning one day.

Jack Hasenpusch of Innisfail reports some rather cool weather of late in his region, sometimes down to 10°C in the mornings, but this has not hampered his butterfly breeding for the South Bank butterfly House near Brisbane. In fact, mass rearing is keeping him very busy, Jack is often spending a good part of each day just feeding all of the larvae!

Untiring butterfly surveyor, Peter Valentine recently returned from a winter visit to Iron Range, joining company with David Lane of Atherton and Graham Wurtz visiting from Canberra. Conditions according to Peter were very dry, especially at the Rocky River to the south, much drier than normal at this time of the year due to the depauperate wet season earlier this year. If it is not already clear, the message to us southerners, who are already drooling (or perhaps should I say sweating!?) at the thought of exploring the Claudie River basin is not to contemplate Cape York Peninsula nor elsewhere in northern Queensland for that matter until after the next wet season - STAY SOUTH IN 1992!!

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Contributions may be typed on A4 paper or *preferably* sent on an **IBM formatted disk in *WordPerfect*** or other word processing package (clearly specified) with an enclosed hard copy print out. Urgent submissions may be faxed.

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DIARY OF COMING EVENTS

21 August - General Meeting
Talk by Peter Cole on "Parasitoids of noctuid moths"

18 September - Council Meeting

16 October - General Meeting
Talk by Alan Yen on "Conservation Statement"

20 November - Council Meeting

11 December - Members Night
Members to bring exhibits for discussion

Scientific names contained in this document are *not* intended for permanent scientific record, and are not published for the purposes of nomenclature within the meaning of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, Article 8(b). Contributions are not refereed, and authors alone are responsible for the views expressed.

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